[IX^th YEAR.] [No. 1506]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1774.

LONDON, *April* 22.

WE are informed that a general discontent prevails all over Ireland on account of the stamp act; and it is expected that next sessions there will be petitions from all parts of that kingdom to parliament, [illegible] the stamp-act might be repealed.

[illegible] hear that a new order is speedily to be instituted, which all those baronets of 100 years date will be [illegible]ed. The order is to be worn on the left breast, [illegible]h is to be a small globe interwoven on the coat, this device round it, *chevalier de vers anc*[illegible]. [illegible]y a. A scheme is in agitation for establishing a [illegible] for silver coinage at New-York, in America, for [illegible]etter regulation of American currency, which [illegible]hortly be executed.

[illegible] gentleman just arrived from Plymouth informs, whilst he was there, a small vessel was purchased, [illegible]der to be sunk under water four or five fathom [illegible], in which a man has undertaken to live thirty [illegible]s; great wages are depending upon this undertak[illegible]g. However, if we can believe Derham, in his [illegible]ie on experimental philosophy, we may suppose [illegible]experiment very practicable. He says, that a boat [illegible]so contrived as to be rowed under water, in the [illegible] of James I. for many hours by six men, whilst [illegible] was in the steerage, who as the air became con[illegible]ed and unfit for respiration, let a certain chymical [illegible] out of a cask, which so rarified the air, that the [illegible] breathed as well as if they had been upon land.

[illegible]he premier has hinted his de[illegible]upon[illegible] of retiring as soon as America is, by his endeav[illegible], brought to a state of tranquillity. If this is true, [illegible]e not likely to have a new premier for some years. [illegible]he advocates for the present administration have [illegible]ssiduously circulated a report, that when the sheriffs [illegible]ondon waited on lord Chatham, he told them, the [illegible]nt measures against America were exceedingly [illegible]per, and the minister would have deserved to lose [illegible]head, if he had not acted exactly as he has done; [illegible]is precisely the reverse of the truth. That great [illegible] declared, that it was to the last degree unprece[illegible]ted and unjust to punish men without being heard. [illegible]t the Americans had been always ready to grant [illegible]ies when constitutionally required; which he him[illegible]self had fully experienced. That this country could [illegible]exist without her American commerce, which was [illegible]mple retribution for our protection. He added, [illegible] he was perfectly persuaded that America would [illegible]er think of refusing obedience to parliament, as [illegible] as we abstained from so gross an act of oppression [illegible] injustice, as forcing our hands into their purses.

[illegible]5. Many people have been wicked enough to [illegible]nuate that no offers have been made to government [illegible]the loss the east india company sustained by the tea; [illegible]can contradict these assertions with truth; for Messrs. [illegible]mpion and Dickenson, Haly and Hopkins, Lane, [illegible], and Frazer, &c. have offered ninety thousand [illegible]nds to lord North, to indemnify the company for [illegible] loss sustained, to hold back the Boston bill; but [illegible]n lord North replied, "that things were gone too [illegible] to be altered."

[illegible]rince Gallitzin, the Russian minister at the Hague, [illegible] received an authentic letter from Petersbourgh, [illegible]ed April 19, with the following advices.

"Yesterday (the 18th of April) the empress received [illegible]Czarsko Zelo, by two officers of rank, the important [illegible]d agreeable news that the rebels, in number 9 or [illegible]000 men, commanded by the impostor Pugatscheff, [illegible]o stiles himself Peter III, have been entirely de[illegible]ted, and that he himself with difficulty escaped with [illegible]r of his companions. Seeing the body of troops [illegible]der general prince de Gallitzin advance, in order to [illegible]ege him, and rescue the town of Orenbourg, which [illegible] kept shut up, he had assembled his best troops in [illegible] fortress of Tatischewa, on the river Yain, which [illegible] in the way to Orenbourgh. Prince Gallitzin at[illegible]cked this place the 2d of April, and carried it sword [illegible]hand. The rebels had 2000 men killed on the spot. [illegible]0 taken prisoners, and lost 36 pieces of cannon. [illegible] were dispersed, and the impostor himself with [illegible]difficulty escaped. He afterwards went to another for[illegible]ss called Berda, not far from Orenbourg, where there [illegible]re 4 or 5000 of his men. However, he had not [illegible]e to take shelter there, for the governor of Oren[illegible]burg hearing of his defeat, sent a large detachment to [illegible]ke an [illegible] upon the rebels at that place, and he, [illegible]th about 1000, in a panic, abandoned Berda; but [illegible] not doubted we shall have a good account of them, [illegible]ince Gallitzin having sent parties every way to inter[illegible]pt the scattered remains of them; those who re[illegible]ained at Berda surrendered to the governor of Oren[illegible]burg, and great numbers of others surrender themselves every day. Our loss doth not exceed 150 or 200 [illegible]n.

"This happy event seems to have put an end to an [illegible]air which has made so much noise throughout Eu[illegible]pe, and been so much exaggerated by our enemies."

The following is the petition of the representatives of America, resident in England, and which was presented to the house of commons on Monday by Sir George Savile, [illegible] the two bills depending relative to the Americans.

[illegible] the petitioners are again constrained to [illegible] complain to the house of two bills, which, if car-

ried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberties, and peace of all America; and that the petitioners have already seen, with equal astonishment and grief, proceedings adopted against them, which, in violation of the first principles of justice, and of the laws of the land, inflict the severest punishments, without hearing the accused. Upon the same principle of injustice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profession of better regulating the government of the Massachusetts Bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, solemnly secured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people; the petitioners are well informed, that a charter so granted, was never before altered, or resumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that therefore the present proceeding is totally unconstitutional, and sets an example which renders every charter in Great Britain and America utterly insecure; the appointment and removal of the judges at the pleasure of the governor, with salaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life of the subject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power; the petitioners perceive a system of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day imposed upon them, which from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been abolished in this country: of the same unexampled and alarming nature is the bill, which, under the title of a more impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay, empowers the governor to withdraw offenders from justice in the said province, holding out to the soldiery an exemption from legal prosecution for murder, and, in effect, subjecting that colony to military execution: the petitioners intreat the house to consider what must be the consequence of sending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the law, among a people whom they have been industriously taught, by the incendiary arts of wicked men, to regard as deserving every species of insult and abuse; the insults and injuries of a lawless soldiery are such as no free people can long endure; and the petitioners apprehend, in the consequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppression, followed by the desolation of civil commotions; the dispensing power which this bill intends to give to the governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppress, must constitute him an absolute tyrant; that the petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the English ancestry which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of disaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aspersed; they can with confidence say, no imputation was ever less deserved; they appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the prosperity of England, has been, in their estimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have shared with this country in the dangers and expences of every national war; their zeal for the service of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them, whenever it was required, to vote supplies of men and money, to the utmost exertion of their abilities; the journals of the house will bear witness to their extraordinary zeal and services during the last war, and that but a very short time before it was resolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money; if disturbances have happened in the colonies, they intreat the house to consider the causes which have produced them, among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown and affection for this kingdom; no history can shew, nor will human nature admit of, an instance of general discontent, but from a general sense of oppression: the petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property under all the restraints this country thought necessary to impose upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was sacred and secure; they felt a very material difference between being restrained in the acquisition of property, and holding it, when acquired under those restraints, at the disposal of others; they understand subordination in the one, and slavery in the other; the petitioners wish they could possibly perceive any difference between the most abject slavery, and such entire subjection to a legislature, in the constitution of which they have not a single voice, nor the least influence, and in which no one is present on their behalf; they regard the giving their property by their own consent alone, as the unalienable right of the subject, and the last sacred bulwark of constitutional liberty; if they are wrong in this, they have been misled by the love of liberty, which is their dearest birthright, by the most solemn statutes, and the resolves of this house itself, declaratory of the inherent right of the subject, by the authority of all great constitutional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own supplies to the crown, all which combine to prove that the property of an English subject, being a freeman or freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own consent; to deprive the colonies therefore of this right, is to reduce them to a state of vassalage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquisition but for the benefit of others; it is with infinite and inexpressible concern, that the petitioners see in these bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative of being totally enslaved, or compelled into a contest the most shocking and unnatural with a parent state, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love; they intreat the house to consider, that the restraints which examples of such severity and injustice impose, are ever attended with most dangerous hatred. In a distress of mind which cannot be described, the petitioners conjure the house not to convert that zeal and affection, which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious; most earnestly they beseech the house, not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death; and therefore praying the house will not, by passing these bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation, or drive them to the last resources of despair.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurii, 15° Maii, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the 3d reading of the bill, intitled, "an act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New-England;" and for the lords to be summoned;

The said bill was accordingly read the 3d time.

Moved, that the bill, with the amendments, do pass,

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative,

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Dissentient.

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a system of punishment and regulation, has been carried through the house without a due regard to those indispensible rules of public proceeding, without the observance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no punishment justly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that those rights of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the election of counsellors, magistrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly stated and fully proved, notice of this adverse proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably observed in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but substantial justice. When therefore the *magnitude* of such a cause transfers it from cognizance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of parliament, the lords are so far from being authorised to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious strictness in the observance of it. The subject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial justice in parliament, for what he must inevitably suffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wisely established in the courts of ordinary resort for his protection against the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary discretion.

2dly, Because the *necessity* alleged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exist. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to assemble in Massachusetts Bay, are not sufficient to keep that single colony in any tolerable state of order, until the cause of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of those hitherto brought into the house, are sufficient for that purpose; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a decision against the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be established upon its ruins.

3dly, Because lords are not in a situation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is composed, agree or disagree with those parts of the constitution of the colony that are not altered with the circumstances of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal institutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatsoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exercise of their present powers, have been produced to the houses. The slightest evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniences, stated in the preamble of the bill to have arisen from the present constitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the same general allegations of a declamatory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any visionary scheme of government substituted in their place.

4thly, Because we think, that the appointment of all the members of the council, which by this bill is vested in the crown, is not a proper provision for preserving the equilibrium of the colony constitution,

The power given to the crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the council on the report of governors, and at the pleaſure of miniſters, muſt make theſe governors and miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſetts Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the houſe of peers. So that this new ſcheme of a council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly, Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great-Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown) but by the governor; and all (except the judges of the ſuperior court) are to be removable at his pleaſure, and expreſsly *without* the conſent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the ſheriff is by the will of the governor only, and without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that ſheriff, a magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the governor and council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes as they ſhall think expedient.

The governor and council, thus entruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh conſtitution has not truſted his majeſty and his privy-council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular cauſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions and intereſts. The lives, liberties, and properties of the ſubject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury, is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly, Becauſe we ſee in this bill the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and miniſters of ſtate, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject*, which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue until the miniſters of the crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the king in council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction, for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of parliament, has been entered on the journals of this houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an *unjuſt* meaſure, has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill, of the abſence of thoſe lords, who had debated it for ſeveral hours, and ſtrongly diſſented from it on the ſecond reading; that period on which it is moſt uſual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to paſs without animadverſion, lords might think themſelves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every ſtage of every bill which they oppoſe, and to make a formal diviſion whenever they debate.

7thly, Becauſe this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the ſupport of that unadviſed ſcheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unſuitable to their ſituation and conſtitutional circumſtances.

Parliament has aſſerted the authority of the legiſlature of this kingdom, ſupreme and unlimitted, over all the members of the Britiſh empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furniſhes no argument in favour of the unwarrantable uſe of it.

The ſenſe of the nation on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was, *that in equity and ſound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purpoſes of ſupply, ought to be forborn*; and that this kingdom ought to ſatisfy itſelf with the advantages to be derived from a flouriſhing and increaſing trade, and with the free grants of the American aſſemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more eaſily obtained, leſs oppreſſive, and more likely to be laſting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of thoſe who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient ſtanding policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that courſe of ſhifting and contradictory meaſures, which have ſince given riſe to ſuch continued diſtractions; by which unadviſed plan, new duties have been impoſed in the very year after the former had been repealed; theſe new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which thoſe repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate ſteps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp act was ſubſiding; revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed by this bill be in full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilſt the ſword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of reſtoring, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring to the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND, EFFINGHAM, LEINSTER,
PORTLAND, PONSONBY, CRAVEN,
ABINGDON, ROCKINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM.
KING, ABERGAVENNY,

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Monday evening the committee met, and nominated five gentlemen as delegates at the grand congreſs on the firſt of next September, who are to be propoſed to the citizens ſummoned to aſſemble this day at 12 o'clock, at the city-hall for their approbation; or to make ſuch alterations as may be agreed upon.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the fields, by public advertiſement, on Wedneſday the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting being fully explained by the chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts uſed by the enemies of America, to divide and diſtract her councils, as well as the miſrepreſentatiens of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this intereſting and alarming ſtate of the liberties of America, the following reſolutions were twice read, and the queſtion being ſeparately put on each of them, they were paſſed without one diſſentient.

1ſt. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſtatute commonly called the Boſton port act, is oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, unconſtitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of Britiſh America; and, that therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton, as now ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe colonies.

2d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the conſtitution of any of our ſiſter colonies, is mediately an attack upon the liberties and conſtitution of all the Britiſh colonies.

3d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſhutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans, a ſubmiſſion to parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries, is highly unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants of this continent.

4th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal colonies on this continent, ſhall come into a joint reſolution, to ſtop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs, and freedom: Therefore,

5th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the deputies who ſhall repreſent this colony in the congreſs of American deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the firſt of September next, are hereby inſtructed, empowered, and directed to engage with a majority of the principal colonies, to agree for this city, upon a non-importation from Great-Britain, of all goods, wares and merchandizes, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, and American grievances be redreſſed; and alſo to agree to all ſuch other meaſures as the congreſs ſhall in their wiſdom, judge advancive of theſe great objects, and a general ſecurity of the rights and privileges of America.

6th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That this meeting will abide by, obey, and obſerve all ſuch reſolutions, determinations, and meaſures, which the congreſs aforeſaid ſhall come into, and direct or recommend to be done, for obtaining and ſecuring the important ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and ſent to the congreſs, to evince to them, our readineſs and determination to co-operate with our ſiſter colonies, for the relief of our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, as well as for the ſecurity of our common rights and privileges.

7th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the colony without delay, to ſend two deputies, choſen by the people, to meet from the committees, choſen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with deputies for this city and county, a convention for the colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of deputies, to repreſent the colony in the general congreſs: but, that if the counties ſhall conceive this mode impracticable, or inexpedient, they be requeſted to give their approbation to the deputies who ſhall be choſen for this city and county, to repreſent the colony in congreſs.

8th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That a ſubſcription ſhould immediately be ſet on foot, for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of Boſton, as are, or may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtance, by the operation of the act of parliament for ſtopping up the port of Boſton. The money which ſhall ariſe from ſuch ſubſcription, to be laid out as the city committee of correſpondence ſhall think will beſt anſwer the end propoſed.

9th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the city committee of correſpondence be, and they are hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry theſe reſolutions into execution.

ORDERED, That theſe reſolutions be printed in the public news papers of this city, and tranſmitted to the different counties in this colony, and to the committees of correſpondence, for the neighbouring colonies.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

On Thurſday the 7th inſtant departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, at his houſe in St. James's pariſh, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Knighton Simmons; he was an affectionate huſband, a good maſter, and a kind neighbour.

ERRATA in Mr. Thompſon's reply to Mr. [illegible] man in our laſt paper.

Page 2, l. 42, the word "the" omitted between and ſhoulders—l. 74, for *proceſs* r. *proteſt*—l. 81, *firſt* r. *laſt*—l. 124, for *inſults* r. *inſult*. Col. 2, in l. 19, for *this* r. *his*—l. 20, *diametrically* ſhould be *antithetically*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Aſton Hall, John Parker, from London.
Snow Baltimore, Robert White, from Belfaſt.
Sloop Ceres, Samuel Smallcorn, from Piſcataqua.

CLEARED.

Sloop Sarah, Arthur Crawford, for Hiſpaniola.
Ship Richmond, Thomas Hutchinſon, for Liverpool.
Sloop Two Brothers, George North, for Antigua.
Sloop Whym, Mark Seddon, for Tortola.
Schooner Priſcilla, William Wiſe, for Philadelphia.

Annapolis, July 12, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the printers of this gazette, that if they do not ſpeedily ſettle their accounts, compulſory meaſures will be taken to compel payments; and for the eaſe of thoſe who reſide in St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, the ſubſcribers will attend at their next reſpective Auguſt courts, in order to receive all balances, due as aforeſaid, in thoſe counties. FREDERICK GREEN.

N. B. Payments are expected from thoſe ſheriffs who are in arrears by the next provincial court at farthe[st].

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

THE

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Paſſed laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

Annapolis, July 20, 1774.

BY THE KING's PATENT.

BEAUME DE VIE,

A moſt Excellent and Efficacious Family Medicine.

THE public have ſo long been impoſed upon by a multitude of infallible noſtrums, that perſons of character may well be diſcouraged from offering ſomething calculated for its ſervice; it is preſumed, however, that the world will eaſily diſtinguiſh between the vain pretences of illiterate quacks, and the undeniable atteſtations of people of the firſt rank, whoſe names could never be proſtituted to ſerve a diſhoneſt purpoſe. This diſtinction the proprietors of the *beaume de vie* claim from the candor and diſcernment of the judicious public, whoſe aſtoniſhment at its efficacy in removing diſtempers entirely different in their ſymptoms, will ceaſe by carefully conſidering the principles upon which the effects of this medicine are to be accounted for, viz. that all internal diſorders take their riſe from the *ſtomach*; when that is depraved and out of order, we become a prey to a variety of maladies. Our aliments are corrupted and make a bad ferment, which of courſe cauſes ill digeſtion: from hence reſults a bad chyle; and this in turn forms a fizey and viſcous blood, deprived in part of its ſpirituous and balſamic principles.

The beaume de vie evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours; reſtores the ſtomach to its proper tone; reanimates nature without the leaſt violence, quickens the circulation of the blood, abſorbs the acid and acrimonious particles, introduces balſamic oil, and reſtores the whole ſyſtem to its natural functions. And as a further proof of the efficacy of this excellent medicine, its uſe is become ſo general in England that ſcarce a family is without it.

In all complaints of the ſtomach it is a ſovereign remedy and it may be depended on as fact, that there is no one inſtance wherein the *bark* in its moſt extenſive uſe, can be of ſervice, where the beaume de vie is not ſtill more powerful, as well in all gangrenes and mortifications, as agues and intermittents; conſequently a medicine cannot be better calculated to prevent and remove the diſeaſes incident to this climate.

It is ſold with full directions by Thomas Brooke Hodgkin, at his ſtore on the front of the dock, at the moderate price of one dollar each bottle. And thoſe who with to be more acquainted with the good effects of this medicine, may there ſee a pamphlet of certificates well atteſted by perſons of veracity.

Annapolis, July 19, 1774.

JUST imported in the Brothers, Capt. Crayton, a large and general aſſortment of drugs, chymical and galenical—Preparations to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for ready money, or ſhort credit, to the gentlemen of the faculty, by

KENNEDY and WALLACE.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a quantity of black ſnake root: as a good price will be given for it, none will be received that is not waſhed clean, well dried and freed from the ſtalks and leaves.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Thomas Ewing and Walter Hall, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, diſſolved the firſt of this inſtant (June) of which all perſons are deſired to take notice—thoſe who have any accounts againſt them, are deſired to bring them in that they may be ſettled.

THOMAS EWING.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD,
TWO YOUNG FULL BLOODED MARES.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

Baltimore, July 1, 1774.

The copartnership of Hudson and Lawson being dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are desired to pay their respective dues to Jonathan Hudson, and those who have any demands against the said copartnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, which will be settled by

JONATHAN HUDSON,
JAMES LAWSON.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near West's ordinary, about 22 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Winchester, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very valuable.

Also 6500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and lying on the river about seven miles; as this tract is the first of a survey, one of the first in that part of the country, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river; there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and fifty slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, cattle (of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels and 3000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at West's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month. Both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful wagoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be delivered for slaughter.

Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Prince George's county, July 14, 1774.

To be sold at Belt's tavern, in George Town, on Patowmack, on Tuesday the 16th of August next,

HALF of two lots in the addition to said town, number 143, and 164.---Also a negro wench, given to me by Samuel Hawkins Bayne, in trust, under a late act of assembly.

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

Annapolis, July 8, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant man named Thomas Spriggs, by trade a silk weaver, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a pale complexion, with light brown short hair: had with him and took with him a white flannel jacket trimmed with black buttons and binding, a coarse check shirt and osnabrig trousers. It is supposed he is gone off with one Benjamin Porter, about 32 years of age, who came here as a Redemptioner with Capt. Charles Ainsell, master of the snow Adventure, and was sold to Thomas Ringgold, Esq; for a coachman. The said Porter is of a brown complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with brown curled hair: had on and took with him a light gray Bath beaver great coat, a thickset frock, a short flannel waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever will apprehend them, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive 40 shillings reward for each if taken within the province, if out of the province five pounds. W. WHETCROFT.

N. B. Said Porter has fraudulently carried off his indentures, by which means he may impose on the public.

Baltimore, July 11, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of Mr. James Kelso, at Patapsco ferry, a chesnut horse, remarkably handsome, between 9 and 10 years old, his teeth much worn by chewing the manger, blind of the near eye, a large star on his forehead, his hind legs white about an inch and a half above the foot-lock, in which are few brown spots, 14 hands 3 inches high, had some saddle marks on his shoulder when he left the pasture, he had the mark of fetters on one of his fore and hind legs, had on each hoof a running plate, a switch tail middling short; was lately the property of Dr. Smith of St. Mary's county. Whoever brings the said horse home, shall receive fifteen shillings if ten miles from home, thirty shillings if 20 miles, if stolen, and the horse returned, and the thief or thieves secured, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the said Mr. James Kelso, or John Burk, barber, in Baltimore-town.

TAKEN up the seventeenth day of June last, and is in possession of Benjamin Goodwin, living on St. Jerom's creek, about five miles above Point Lookout, a large canoe with four roe locks and six seats in her, and an iron chain to her head; she is 29 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2½ deep. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Baltimore county, July 12, 1774.

TAKEN up as a stray by Frederick Deam, a sorrel horse, branded on the near shoulder O, has a small blaze in his forehead, sore back, about eight years old, 14 and a half hands high. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

STRAYED or stolen on Monday the 20th of June, from the plantation of Thomas Richardson, a white horse, about twelve hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has no brand as I know of, has a ridge main, his fast is trimmed close, has some spots on the neck and shoulders, he is about nine or ten years old. Whoever takes up the said horse, and gives notice to Thomas Richardson, or the subscriber near Bladensburg, shall have the reward of forty shillings, paid by

THOMAS GORDON, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of James Gibson, near Upper Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about twelve hands high, has a small blaze down his face, a bob-tail, and is branded on the off buttock with something like a pitch-fork, and is about ten or twelve years old. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Belt, sen. in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, a white mare, about 13 and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock with a T and O underneath. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented servant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dark complexion, and a chearful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the north country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming: had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worsted ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinchback buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I W, two muslin ones marked I W with black silk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three osnabrigs ditto, three pair of osnabrig trousers; it is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf JOHN KILTY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, April 25, 1774.

RAN away last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, George and John Allen, they were lately imported in the Juditia, and consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge; George is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered and intoed: had on when he went away, a bearskin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. John is about 27 years old, is brother to George, more slender made, and about two inches under the size of his brother; had on the same sort of cloaths, and a pair of old shoes cut at the toes: they may however change their cloaths, as they have carried with them such as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the said servants, and secure them so that I may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying them off.

3w THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, and the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by w 11

THOMAS COCKEY.

THERE is at the plantation of Devalt Ancony, living in Conococheague, in Frederick county, taken up a stray, a small bay mare, thirteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, and no brand to be seen; supposed to be about six or seven years old, a small hole in her left ear, with a spring colt of a roan colour. The owner may have them again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Martin and Philip Houzer, living near the mouth of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, near fourteen hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near buttock with N, and on the near shoulder with a brand that is not plain; has a star in her forehead, a small snip on her nose, and a small white spot in her near flank, and several white spots under the saddle, had on a very good bell and a leather collar with a round buckle. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh.

w3 BARBARA BENCE.

June 1, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Monday the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THREE tracts of land all in one body, lying and being in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek, containing about four hundred and twenty acres, for sterling cash, or bills of exchange, as far as to the amount of my debts in sterling, and the remainder in bills, gold, silver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchase, I will give them the names of those gentlemen I am indebted to in sterling. The land lays level and very kind; suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce six or seven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail stuff. There are upon the said land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thousand gallons of cyder yearly. Also a framed dwelling-house twenty-four feet square, with kitchen and stable suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlborough; also three forty feet tobacco-houses, two of which is double ground-barred, and two tenements suitable for tenants or overseers; the above land lays convenient for all sorts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fishery; there is on the said land several fine springs very convenient; the above land is under a very good fence, and has a fine prospect, the title is indisputable. The purchaser may have liberty to sow small grain next fall, and enter upon it the first of January next.

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within six miles of Nottingham, and a quarter of a mile of each other, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres or more, the land is full of timber and rail stuff, and white oak suitable for building flats or boats, and very suitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hogshead stuff, or shingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a stock of all kinds; the title is indisputable. tf

HENRY CAMDEN.

ON Monday the 25th of July next will be set up to the lowest bidder, the opening of the Seneca Falls in Patowmack River. Those who incline to undertake the same, are desired to meet at Mr. Thomas Johns's Plantation near the premises, by ten o'clock the same day, where the commissioners will attend.

w 2 THOMAS JOHNS.
ARCHIBALD ORME.
JACOB FUNK.
BROOKE BEALL.
BERNARD O'NEILL.

To be sold at Belvoir, the seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; in Fairfax county, Virginia; on Monday the 15th of August next, (pursuant to his direction)

ALL his household and kitchen furniture of every kind, consisting of beds and their furniture, tables, chairs, and every other necessary article, mostly new, and very elegant.---Ready money will be expected from every purchaser under 5l. and twelve months credit allowed those who exceed that sum, upon their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if the money is not paid within forty days after it becomes due. w 3

FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. w 42 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

To be sold at public vendue, according to the last will and testament of John Ducker, deceased, on Thursday the 11th day of August, at the house of Mr. Joshua Watts,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 192 acres, situated within eight miles of Elk-Ridge landing, and within 8 miles of Indian landing; there is upwards of twenty acres cleared under a good fence suitable for a spring crop, it lays exceeding level with good water, and a fine range suitable for raising of stock: it is also well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to Joshua Watts, living adjoining the said tract, two miles above Donghlas's on the Elk-Ridge road; the terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Likewise will be sold on Saturday the 13th of August, at the deceased's dwelling house, the time of a very good tailor; mares and colts, horses, hogs, sheep, cows, and calves, with many other things too tedious to mention: Likewise all persons indebted to the estate of John Ducker, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have any claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted. My son will attend at my house the first Monday in every month, in order to settle with those who have claims against said estate.

w3 CASSANDRA DUCKER, executrix.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. 10 tf

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order. 24

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their store, in Church-street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of goods suitable for the season; among which are sail cloth, anchors, grapnels, oakum, and all sorts of ship chandlery.

They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and sole leather, a few bags of hops, London bottled porter, English and country made cheese, &c.

All sorts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. 4w June 8, 1774.

Annapolis, July 5, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just begun baking all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, where those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Masters of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice. 2

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

June 1 1774.

ALL persons who have any just claims against the estate of John Griffith, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. 3 w

(3w)2 NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Executor.

To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, at Humphrey Godman's tavern, about seven miles above Bladensburg, on Friday the 22d of July, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A PARCEL of likely young negroes, consisting of men, women, and children. Reasonable credit will be allowed to the purchasers, on giving bond on interest, with good security. 3 tf

Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, June 16, 1774.

INSURANCE will be made on the Sim's load of tobacco, at 8 pounds sterling per hogshead, without receiving contradictory orders from any shipper or shippers. 3 w JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

TO BE SOLD

FOR prime cost and charges, one neat carved picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two inches, by three feet four inches. For further particulars enquire of the printers, 4

Patuxent, June 20, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to pay their accounts by the 20th of next month, or they will be sued to the next August court, without respect to persons. 4 w

3 JOSEPH MULLAN.

Uppper Marlborough, June 23, 1774.

To be sold on Thursday, the 28th of July next, on the premises, at the Fork of the road about three miles below Pilcataway, between that place and Port-Tobacco,

THREE small parcels of very valuable land, called Barker's lot, Barker's Hazard, and Girls Delight, lying together, and containing in the whole about forty-six acres. There is on the land a fine young orchard of about 320 apple-trees, just beginning to bear, a good new bricked well, a new house now rented to Zachariah Wade for a tavern, with seven convenient rooms, a blacksmiths shop, and a convenient house for the Smith to live. The whole assigned to me in trust for William Barker's creditors.

3 RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

Annapolis, May 28, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

6 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

June 15, 1774.

A TRACT of land lying in Prince William county, in Virginia, containing 400 acres of high land, and 90 acres of marsh, very good for meadow, situated on Occaquico creek, between the mouth of the said creek, where 9 or 10 ships load yearly, and the town of Dumfries, where are inspected near 2000 hogsheads of tobacco yearly, [illegible] court of Prince William county is held monthly, about three miles from each. The timber is saleable. The Land is of good soil and well timbered, which now rents for 1300 pounds of tobacco. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. Andrew Leatch who lives in Dumfries, he will go with them and shew it, and the subscriber will be at the tavern near the bridge in the aforesaid town on the first Monday in August, where any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to 3 w JOHN BOONE LUCKETT.

ON the second of this instant, a young man by the name of Crosby, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and [illegible] had on a light green cloth coat and ruffled shirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to singing, says he has been well educated, and wants to get into business; he hired of the subscriber a small black mare to ride to the mouth of Patuxent, where he said he had business of great importance with a gentleman on board Capt. Eden's ship; he has returned from thence and has not returned the mare; the paces naturally and very short, stands straight, and runs fast; he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Boston: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has made off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle shall have three pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM EDMONS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ship Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes—fine cassimer—wilton cloth—German serges—¾ yard, and ¼ ell wide fustians—jeans—jeanets—thicksets—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cords—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—stock and fattinets—velvet and velverets—yard wide corded dimetty's—yard wide flowered petticoating—¼, ½, and yard wide Irish linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting—white and brown Russia ditto—Russia drabs—brown and striped cotton hollands—dowlas—bed-bunts—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matrasses—cotton counterpanes—¾ and yard wide cotton chints—furniture check—¼ ell, and ¼ striped and plain lutestrings—striped and tobined dscapes—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazeen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white fattins, and fattin [illegible]ings—¼ ell and ell wide mode and alamode—¼ ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta—gold waistcoat shapes—silk Persian and fattin petticoats—fine patent aprons—silk gauze—cypress ditto—parisnet—catgut—cambricks and lawns—blond and thread lace—thread edging—tape—head and breast flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets—fine and straw hats—silk cloaks—mens and boys fashionable beaver hats—ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Ostrich feathers—3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose—boys thread, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens silk ditto—printed calicoes and linens—India chints—white calicoes—six fourth humhums—ell wide plain and flowered muslins—ditto book muslins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather shoes—mens best shoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter stands—violins—strings for ditto—Poland starch—indigo and fig blue—spices of all kinds—sago—epsam and glauber salts—best powdered Jesuits bark—almonds—sun-raisins, and currants in jarrs—sugar-candy—Spanish juice—spirits of wine—spirits of turpentine—Florence oil—lintseed ditto—painter's colours of all sorts—Weston snuff—basket salt—double and single refined loaf sugar—sail cloth—seans and sean twine—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c. 4 w

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of sean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame. 4 w

3 JOHN LUCAS.

Upper-Marlborough, May 18, 1774.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public, that he has lately supplied himself with all kinds of materials for carrying on the staymaking business as usual. Those ladies who chuse to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best and neatest manner, and newest fashions, with packthread stays, jumps, half bone, or turn stays, of any kind whatever. All orders will be executed on the shortest notice, and most moderate prices, by 2 w4 JOHN O'CONNOR.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO be [illegible] and entered upon [illegible]th if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street near Mr. [illegible]'s tan-yard, and between the two [illegible] bridges on [illegible]'s lands; there are 232 feet on the [illegible] 180 feet deep, and 212 feet on the lower front, on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, [illegible] to a ground rent of only 40s. [illegible] an acre. About 16 years of the lease are expired [illegible] the front of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 59 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four [illegible] chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and laundry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building thereon, served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed; this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker, as there is room sufficient for building, and a [illegible] may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 13 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent. per annum interest; as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box [illegible] pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax. 7

June 8, 1774.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick-town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladensburgh. w8

3 WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

Patuxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774.

To be sold on very reasonable terms, by the subscribers,

ABOUT six hundred pounds first cost of goods, for ready money, or credit. w3

4 MAXWELL and TURMAN.

Patuxent Iron-works, June 28, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away last night from the subscriber, an English servant man, named James Cookman, a lusty well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, round shouldered, and about 26 years of age; had on and took with him an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, cotton jacket, old hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 20 miles from home 20 shillings, if 20 miles 40 shillings, and if fifty miles, or out of the province, the above reward (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf

THOMAS CROWDEN.

N. B. There is missing an old blue broad cloth coat, waistcoat and breeches, one white linen shirt, and two pair of stockings, which it is probable he may change with him.

SAMUEL WARD, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hinton, near the widow Douden's tavern, taken up as a stray, a white mare, about twelve and a half hands high, about six years old, and branded on the near buttock thus R. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w4

THERE is at the house of Henry Slade in the city of Annapolis, near the dock, a chesnut coloured horse, taken up as a stray, has a white face, his near hind foot white, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

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